## BY TELEGRAPH.

HE LONDON TIMES ON THE FRENCH ELECTIONS London, May 25.—The Times, in an editorial the French elections, says: "The chief ies repudiate the idea of the Empire, and the vival of political activity will result from a rdict which condemns personal government. ne restoration of parliamentary government ay conciliate the existing feeling. By such ans only can the Emperor expect to mitite an opposition which has not yet become ti-dynastic.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE CANARD. London, May 25 .- It is definitely ascertained at the rumor of an alliance of France, Engd and Spain against the United States, is thout any foundation.

A CONFEDERATE BANKRUPT. LONDON, May 25.—General Ripley, formerly the Confederate Army, has passed through ankruptoy. His liabilities are \$37,000; assets

Madrid, May 27.—Serrano, in addressing the ortes regarding Ouba, said the rebellion was ppressed, but moral disorder was disappearg slowly. When the normal condition was stored, the home government, acting with

e Cuban deputies, will suppress slavery. THE FRENCH ELECTIONS. Paris, May 27 .- Returns show twenty-seven position members elected.

PEABODY COMING HOME LONDON, May 27.—George Peabody goes to ew York on Saturday.

THE NEW ORLEANS CONVENTION. NEW ORLEANS, May 27 .- In the convention -day several committees presented reports. ne Committee on the Western Trade reported solutions looking to the employment of iron arges for the transportation of freight on

estern rivers. The Committee on Removal Obstructions at the Mouth of the Missisppi recommended the appointment of a comittee to prepare a memorial to Congress. ne Committee on Levees reported in favor of tional aid. The Committee on the Pacific Railroad prented a majority and minority report. The

port of the majority favored a direct road om Cairo to Mazatlan. The minority report vored the Memphis and El Paso Grand Trunk ute, with branches to various important oints South. Mr. Willisms, of Tennessee, in resenting the minority report, made a brief sech, advocating the route as being wholly ithin the territory of the United States, and posing any route touching foreign territory is remarks were received with considerable pplause. The reports, which were voluminas, were ordered to be printed, and made the cial order for consideration to-morrow

The following, which was embodied in both se majority and minority reports on the Paci-Railroad, was adopted:

Resolved, That a main trunk railroad from Resolved, That a main trunk railroad from Ran Diego, California, should be built through the junction of the rivers Colorado and Gila, long the valley of the Gila, south of the same of El Paso on the Rio Grande, thence to a concenient point near the thirty-second parallel rest of the Brazos, at or near the river in the tate of Texas, to which main trunk roads may be built from St. Louis, Carro, Memphis, icksburg, New Greans, Galveston on the ast, and Guaymas, Mazatlan and San Fransisco on the west, with connections for all, which should be known and designated as the bouthern Pacific Railroad.

The discussion of the Pacific Railroad queson was lengthy and exciting, and the longiudinal route from Cairo to Mazatlan was trongly advocated by the Texas and Illinois

## NEW ORLEANS ITEMS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27. - Governor Warmouth ass proclaimed a quarantine of not less than en days against the following ports: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Santiago, in Cuba; Port Royal and Montego Bay, in Jamaica; Jacmel, ort an Prince, in St. Domingo; the islands of t. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe, Cameachy, Yucatan, Belize, Honduras, Vera Cruz, lvarado, Tampico, Matamoras, Tuspan, in fexico; San Juan, Nicaragua, Chagres, Aspinvall, Porto Bello, Central America; Maracaibo, aguayra, Island of Trinidad, Rio Janeiro, ara, Cayenne and Nassau, New Providence. Charles Morgan, purchaser of the Opelousas ailroad, in a long public communication. fers to co-operate with business men in Texas. ouisiana, or with others, in the extension of he road to Texas.

THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS. MOBILE, May 27 .- The General Assembly lopted a paper urging the Presbytery of dopted a paper urging the Presbytery of lorida to lay before the Central Presbytery of hiladelphia a statement of the facts connect with the seizure of the Jacksonville church y. Northern ministers, and ask for redress, he plan for the relief of the families of desased clergymen was referred to a committee to report at the next Assembly. The overture n music was indefinitely postponed. The relief book of church order was sent down to the Presbyteries for criticism, the revision to be completed at the next Assembly.

GEORGIA RADICAL IN A BAD FIX. ATLANTA, May 27. - The Grand Jury of Bibb ATLANTA, May 27.—The Grand Jury of Bibb Dounty Superior Court have found a true bill gainst J. Clark Swayze, editor of a Radical aper at Macon, for a high misdemeanor. The bill is predicated upon an inagendiary article ppearing in his paper some weeks ago, and is assed upon that section of the code that forbids any person circulating any writing that neulcates resistance to lawful authority, incurrection or conspiracy against the citizens, after the murder of Dr. Ayer by a negro, swayze published an inflammatory article, calling on Union men to organize for self-protection. The peacity is confinement in the penientlary from five to twenty years.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Commodore Hoff's sports to the 19th instant contain nothing im-The revenue to-day was over one million. The President participates in the decoration the soldiers' graves on Saturday, at Arling-

Advices from Fortress Monroe report a north-ast gale prevailing. Havana advices state that Lesea succeeds Letona in the governorship of Puerto Principe. It is stated on good authority that after hearing Mr. Opdyke's views, Secretary Bout-well has determined to persist in selling two millions of gold and in buying a million of bonds weekly, until the bonds phased in the sinking fund reach \$26,000.000. Tajs policy involves the sale of nearly \$69,000,000 in gold.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A State Convention of colored men met pesterday in Richmond, Va., to consider the exclusion of their race from the jury box, and from all positions of trust or profit.

The Committee of the Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies in New York have reported a plan for reunion.

Accounts from the cotton crop in Georgia are discouraging. Cold nights and unseasonable weather caused the plant to die in many localities. For the last two days the weather has been warm.

OUR TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Value of the Real and Personal Property in the State.

THE NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED, AND THEIR ASSESSED VALUE.

AN IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING EXHIBIT OF OUR CONDITION.

The following important statistical tables have been made up specially for THE NEWS from the detailed official returns in the office of the State Auditor :

Table No. 1. Abstract of the real property in South Carolina, as returned by the District Assessors, and equalized by the County and State Boards, for the year 1668:

	Counties.	Fer cent, added by the State Board.	Beturned by the District Assec- sors.	Added by State Board.	Totals.
		1	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
	Abbeville	100			
	Anderson	50			
	Earnwell	40	4,256,482		
	Beaufort	50	2,569.156		
	CHARLESTON.	1	20,832,668		
	City-4th Dist.	25	17,014 953	4,253 788	
	5th Dist.	100	1,260,092	1,260,082	
	6th Dist.	50	1,119,395		
	7th Diet.	100	1,438,238		
	Chester	100	1,866,242	1,866,242	3,732.484
	Chesterfield	100	784 865		
	Colleion	100	997,539	987 589	1.975,078
	Darlington*	50	3.588.982	2,080,852	4,160,704
	Edgefield	150	2,460,794	180,182 8,691,191	3,769,114
	Fairfield	- 50	2,080,686	3 038 440	6,151,985
ō	Georgetown	50	1,585,541	1 015,442 792,790	3,646,527 2 878,881
	Greenville	100	1,872,770	1,872,770	3,745,540
	Borry	100	447,189	447,189	
	Kershaw	200	847,790		
U	Lanca-ter	50	917,049	458.5.4	
	Laurene	50	2,021,358	1,010,676	8,032,029
	Lexington	80	1,884,096		2,001,144
	Marion	200	1,209,087	2,418,074	3,627,111
	Marlboro'	50	1,189,600	594,800	1.784,400
8	Newberry	1 50	2,027.406	1,018,708	3,041,109
H	Oconee	100		1,056,246	2.112,492
ij,	Orangeburg	300			5,776,276
Ŋ	Pickens	25	688,830		854,162
9	BICHLAND*		8 764 789	985,312	4 890,095
N	1. Columbia.	25	2,319,380	579.845	2,899,225
5	2d District		440,065		440,065
Ņ	3d District		484,404		484,404
g,	4th District.	1 50	710,984	355.467	1,066 401
8	Spartanburg	100	2 093,886		4 187,772
ĺ	Sumter	50	2,395 225	1.197,612	
ĺ	Union	100	1,368,696	1,368,696	2,787,892
ĺ	Winnsboro'	25	1,612 695	403,173	2,015,868
Ņ	York	73	1,709,821	1,283,365	2,992,186
į	Total	-	76,125,020	49.046.068	195,171,088

Note —Charleston County has seven Districts; of these four are in the city; No. 5 covers St James' Santee, St. Stephens, St. 7homas, Christ Church and the adjacent islands; No. 6 covers St. John's Berkeley and St. James' Goose Creek; No. 7 covers St. Andrew's, St. John's Colleton and adjacent isl-

ands.

B'chland County has four Districts; of these No. 8 Columbia; No. 2 upper, No. 3 centre, and No. lower.

Darlington the additional assessment of the Board of Equalization was upon the property in the town only.

Abstract of the personal property, monk and credits in South Carolina, as returned by the District Assessors, and equalized by the County Boards, for the year 1868:

ß	Counties.	Value.
8	Abbeville	\$1 836,29
g	Anderson	
뮋	Barnwell	1.452.74
а	Beaufort	748.15
3	Charleston	8,613,50
	Onester	1,802 06
	Chesterfield	590.64
	Clarendon	374.61
3	Colleton	856.52
3	Darlington	1,048,55
9	Edgefield	1,981,03
3	Fairfield	1,007,30
8	Georgetown	491.69
ı	Greenville	1,309,81
Š	Horry	418,46
	Kershaw	621,62
3	Lancas'er	498,48
	Laurens	1,006,85
Ŧ.	Lexington	886.77
	Marion	787,12
d.	Marlboro'	499,18
ŭ	Newberry	1,051,08
4	Oconee	602 98
í	Orangeburg	1,756,87
4	Pickens.	400,66
8	Richland	1,577,20
	Spartanburg	2,032,70
t	Sumter	887, 29
3	Union.	987,43
	Williamsburg	599,85
1	York	1,320,59

Table No. 3. Statement of the acreage and value of land in South Carolina, as returned by the District Assessors, and equalized by the County and State Boards, for the year 1868—the total values including prices of buildings:

Counties.	No. of acres.	Value
Abbeville	620,243	\$1,951.4
Anderson		1,745.5
Barnwel	920,288	2,974,9
Beautort	797,364	2,178.8
Charleston	618,675	2,892,1
Chester	889,865	1,867,6
Chesterfield	885,760	598,5
Glarendon	422 877	778,2
Colleton		1,678,7
Darlington	457,067	2,280,6
Edgefield		1,721.9
Fairfield	455.080	1,660.4
Georgetown	389,904	910,4
Greenville		1,160,8
Horry	516,356	350.1
Hersbaw	448,718	515,5
l ancaster		719,9
Laurens		1,691.7
Lexington.	643,628	1,096,6
Marion	645 068	873,8
Mariboro'		856.9
Newberry		1,894.9
Oconee	489.922	842,6
Orangeburg		940,8
Pickens		610.5
Richland	802.022	1,366,2
Spartanburg	540 784	1,487,2
Bumter	48,509	1,546,6
Union	378.077	1,096,4
Williamsburg	587,870	1,230,5
York	456,998	1,179.6

A CHILDREN CONTRACTOR	51e No. 4.	
Statement of the	acres of arable	or plonel
lands, and the valu	o of the semene	0000000
and and the vari	to or one same as	нановино
and equalized for the	ne year 1868 :	Comments.
Countles.	No. of Agres.	Value.
Abbeville		\$ 748.68
Anderson		519.77
Barnwell	185,817	989,52
Beaufort	118.864	848 88
Charleston	108,128	-1,847.89
Ohester	04 821	492.14
Chesterfield	35,642	83.02
Clerendon	54 896	170,92
Colleton,	96 830	744 06
Darlington	104,611	708,16
Fdgefield	186,510	440,68
Fairfield	83,444	641,49
Georgetown		502,65
Borry	28,776	360,98
Bershaw	44.863	140,40
Lanoueter	45,840	205,47
Laurens	106 178	589.72
Lexington	65,286	195,81
Marion	76.096	249,17
Mariboro'	81.194	384 48
Newberry	80 482	470,18
Ocones	26,789	\$21,67
Orangeburg	129 847	281,87
Pickens	83,189	225,06
Richland	48,519	408.64
Spartanburg	75,581	444,30
Sumter	72,030	488,28
Waltemaourg	49,679	245,94
York	108 610	200 00

Counties.	No. of Acres.	W-1
		Valu
Abbeville	. 388,267	\$520,54
Anderson	. 162.720	357,85
Barnwell	. 69,250	213,37
Beautort	119,835	245,89
Charleston	. 96,052	546,28
Obester	. 64.468	168,48
Chesterfield	. 6,168	5,68
Clarendon	. 26,212	56.80
Colleton	52,000	722,18
l'arlington	. 15.888	94,04
Edgetteld	. 66.407	74,15
Fairneid	. 99,918	219,60
Georgetown	. 21,323	90,87
Greenville	. 84,209	38,46
Horry	40,191	11 40
Kershaw	. 12,585	15,88
Lancaster	. 15,261	32 80
Laurens	. 164,225	822,80
Lexington	. 18,608	28.77
Marion	. 14,117	28 31
Marlboro'	. 14.158	24.6
Newherry	. 20,206	72 58
Oconee	30,496	17.60
Orangeburg	. 74,614	93, 26
Pickens,	. 21,276	22,55
Richland	. 15,192	61,47
Spartanburg	216,740	228,61
Sumter	17.835	69,01
Union	78,498	124.18
Williamsburg	25,408	65,79
York	72 988	108 68
Total	2,019,107	\$4,111,61

Table No. 6.

Statement of the acreage of wood, uncultivated and marsh lands, and the value of the same, as returned by the District Assessors, and equalized by the County and State Boards,

	for the year 1868:		
_	Counties.	No. of Acres.	Value
16	Abbeville	. 139,539	\$ 682,21
	Anderson		867 98
12	Barnwell		1,822 08
	Beaufort		1.083.67
34	Charleston		998 34
1	Chester	. 201.080	777.07
48	Chesterfield	. 344.056	438,88
14	Clarendon	. 34 2,269	850.51
4	Colleton	649,361	812 56
6	Darlington	337,567	1,478 46
2	Edgefield	650,810	1,201,10
8	Fairfield	. 269,718	969.41
4	Georgetown	338,939	317.50
ī	Greenville	314,211	760,91
5	Horry	452,190	283 96
7	Kershaw	891 270	359,22
1	Lancaster	281,268	481,60
ō	Laurens	141,296	719,19
8	Lexington	559.789	872.58
ŏ	Marion	654,914	596.08
3	Mariboro'	180,596	447 98
9	Newberry	265,974	852.25
4	Oconee	378,693	503,12
1	Orangeburg	609,095	615.17
ō	Pickens	205.444	377,95
9	Richland	828,810	886,15
2	hpartanburg	248,413	764.36
6	Sumter	359,080	1,038,28
2	Union		726,84
5	Williamsburg		944,59
5	York	280,891	672,92
5	Total	11,552,417	23,897,39
-	NEW YORK OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	STORT A CHIEF AND A STORY OF THE STORY OF TH	

Prof. Doremus, and Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, and a number of solid men of means, and to-day the great enterprise is said to be in a most auspicious state—the balloon and its appurtenances in comple order, the connection with the gas pipes for supplying gas, made at-Landman's Park, New York, and the period of departure definitely fixed for about the middle of July.

WHO IS CHEVALIER?

He was born in St. Petersburg in 1836, being the scn of an officer of the Russian army. The Emperor Alexander himself stood godfather at his christening; but Mons. Chevaher claims a close relationship to the Car than that of godson even, for his mother was an Anowfrieff; which is the family name of the Grand Duke Constantine, who ought, by the rights of descent, to be on the throne instead of the present Autocrat. After having gone through the wars against Schamyl, the Circaseian, with his father, young Chevatier was taken to Switzerland by he mother, where he was placed in the University of Geneva, to be educated for a sugeon. He finally abandoned surgery, however, for chemistry and metallurgy, and eventually followed his brother to Australia, where they engaged in mining. In a few years he had returned to Paris, where, in 1862, he was studying photography with Madar and Disderi. From the days of his student life he had a penchant for acrostation, and had lavished his patrimony on balloons of all shapes and varieties—fish-shaped, bird-shaped, cigarshaped, cylindrical, with machinery and without, but beyond the gratification of his taste for ballooning study, and no result save the reduction of his fortune. He finally made one invention in his art, however, which will give him an enduring fame, and which goes far toward assuring the success of his perillons enterprise of traversing the wide Alastic. This was the "compensator" ballcon—a small reservoir balloon placed beneath the mouth of the main ballcon to receive the gas which escapes by expansion in high latitudes, and which in ordinary ballcons is lost. It was during his stay in Paris with "adar that Chevalier engaged in the greatest ballconing feat in history, the voyage of WHO IS CHEVALTER?

invention in his art, however, which will give him an enduring fame, and which goes far town assuring the widshind goes far town and assuring the widshind goes far town and assuring the widship of the many the control of the period. The control of the period of the pe

Table No. 5.

Statement of the averages and values of meadow and pasture lands in South Carolina, as returned by the District Assessors, and equalized by the County and State Boards for the year 1868:

Counties.

No. of Acres.

Value.

Abbaville.

388.267

4820

Statement of the averages and values of land, and attained the altitude of 30,000 feet, a height which he claims has never been equalled, and beyond which he believes it is not given to man to go. He was privileged to unrecorded, but it was at the expense of the most acute suffering. At the height of 14,000 feet breathing became difficult, and some pigeons he had with him were anable to fly; at 30,000 feet the blood started from every nore of his body, as well as from nose, eyes Barnwell.

Other less than 1863, he ascended from Hull, England, and attained the altitude of 30,000 feet, a height which he claims has never been equalled, and beyond which he believes it is not given to man to go. He was privileged to unrecorded, but it was at the expense of the most acute suffering. At the height of 14,000 feet breathing became difficult, and some pigeons he had with him were anable to fly; at 30,000 feet the blood started from every nore of his body, as well as from nose, eyes and ears, and his clothes yere saturated.

Charleston.

90,052

HOW THE ATLANTIC VOYAGE IS TO BE ACCOM-PLISHED.

M. Chevalier has made 165 balloon voyages

M. Chevalier has made 165 balloon voyages, and may be presumed to have a moderately good understanding of the difficulties liable to a voyage across the Atlantic. He declares that these difficulties are not peculiar to the Atlantic voyage, except as it is one of unusual extent and duration. They naturally range themselves under two heads, viz:

1. Maintaining the buoyancy of the balloon.

2. Keeping to a direct course.

The great cause of the diminution of the buoyancy of the balloon is the raising and falling in the altitude of the course. In the case of the ordinary balloon, every flight above the average level costs an expenditure of both gas and ballast. The gas is lost by expansion and consequent over flowing from the mouth of the balloon to sink below the course, which in turn compels the throwing out of ballast to bring it up again. The loss of gas in fluctuations is a very serious consideration in the case of a balloon of the size of that in which Professor Chevilieris to make his transatiantic trip. "L'Esperance." for that is its name, has a capacity for 30,000 feet of ass. At the height of 30,000 feet the atmospheric prefersing, say one-tenth less the surface of the earth, and the gas consequently expands one-tenth in volume at that elevation. If every time Chevalier's balloon should rise 3000 feet it were to lose one tenth of its contents, equal to ninety-six pounds sustaining power, it would not be two days before L'Esperance would sink into the sea, never to rise again. HOW THE GAS AND BALLAUT ARE SAVED?

Abbeville.

190.539
8 e82.171
1.822 682
Beautert 566.165
1.822 682
Beautert 566.165
1.822 683
Charleston 411.600
98 345
Chester. 2211.600
1.824.200
Clarendon 341.200
Clarendon 341.200
Clarendon 341.200
Clarendon 341.200
Clarendon 357.600
Darlington 337.600
Darlington 337.600
Darlington 338.930
Greenville 314.211
760.112
Horry 42.100
Horry 42 the moment. Prof. Chevalter is confident that by means of the compensator and the rope ballast with such a balloon as L'Esper-ance, constructed for the occasion, elevation can be maintained for a period of one month

should circumstances require it.

HOW THE DIRECTION IS PRESERVED. How the direction is preserved.

The second of the two great problems of the undertaking is how to keep the balloon on a direct course. Chevalier is not by any means a victim to a belief in balloon-navigation. In fact, he has a perfect centempt for the balloon, considered as an air-ship, and says it is good for nothing but for the purpose of scientific observation. A balloon, he says, so far from being a ship is not even a buoy let loose from its moorings; for a buoy floats on the surface, but the aerial sea has no surface. A balloon, gays the Professor, is a felly-fish immersed in a fluid by whose every current it is helplessly carried to and fro; the felly-fish makes feeble efforts to direct, its own crurse, with about as much success as those of a balloon. How, then, is M. Chevalier to know when he ascends from Landmann's Park next July, whether he is about to cross the Atlantic or the Pacific? The answer is, that though Chevalier does not believe in balloons, he does believe in currents. In every ascent during his long career, he says, he found on reaching an attitude anywhere between 3000 and 10,000 feet that the wind was howing near the ground, in each of his one hundred and sixty-five ascents he found a northwest current in the upper atmosphere. Chevalier believes this current to be a discovery of his own, and it is for the glory of establishing his theory, rather than of sailing three or tour thousand miles over the water, (which he regards quite an every-day affair) that he indertakes his balloon voyage from North America to Europe.

THE GUIDE BOPE.

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CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1869. GRANT AND THE SOUTH. General Butler, the President and the

Southern States. A Washington telegram to the Baltimore Sun says :

Sun says:

In consequence of the absence of the President there was no Cabinet meeting to-day. It has been suggested in certain journals that when the Cabinet again convenes the Butler proposition, which is substantially to declare martial law in the Southern States, will be considered. From one of the members of the Cabinet it is learned that there is no foundation for the above quoted statement. It is true, as telegraphed hence, that General Butler did actually urge some such extreme measure in an interview he had with General Grant last Saturday. The President heard the suggestions respectfully, but did not indicate what, if any, opinion he had formed on the subject.

As General Grant now very rarely acts upon his own motion in important measures, but is governed generally by the decision of his Cabinet council, there is no probability that he will take any further notice of General Butler's propositions, for the reason that every member of the admunistration very well knows that the Executive has no authority in the matter of local disturbances in States until called upon by the State authorities for Federal assistance, in the mode plainly indicated in the constitution. No such constitutional steps have been taken by any State officers, and no such course is expected now, as it has become well established that no extraordinary resistance of civil authorities exists, nor have recently taken place in any of the States of the Union.

\*\*General Butler's proposition, coming from him, does not surprise those who understand

place in any of the States of the Union.

General Butler's proposition, coming from him, does not surprise those who understand and properly appreciate him. He has been guilty of more bold legal heresies than any public man who professes to be a lawyer, and no good lawyer here would be willing to risk his reputation on an encorsement of General Butler's legal opinion, where matters of political interest intervene.

THE RAILROAD DIFFICULTY.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist ] The presence in our city yesterday of President Magrath of the South Carolina Railroad Company, with a committee of directors from Charleston, gave rise to a variety of rumors on the vexed subject of the railroad companies, and the likelihood of an amicable adjustment.

on the vexed subject of the railroad companies, and the likelihood of an amicable adjustment.

From all we can gether on anything like authority, it seems that the basis of a settlement proposed last week, and thought to be acceptable to parties in interest in this city, which compromised the whole litigation by the payment of \$100 000 in Columbia and Angusta Railroad bonds at par to the South Carolina Railroad Company, has not been further acted upon by the City Council, and consequently no reply made to that proposal. Instead of which a formal offer has been made by Council to purchase a certain amount of stock in the Macon Road from the South Carolina Railroad Company at its cost, payable in bonds of Augusta and Columbia Railroad Company at par, by which purchase it was expected that the South Carolina Railroad would forego all claims and privileges, also allow the free use of its bridge, and several miles of track, until the 1st January, 1870, to the Columbia Road.

Since writing the above, we have the best authority for saying that yesterday afternoon President Magrath authorized a proposal to the City Council of Augusta, which, if accepted, must practically end the controversy. It is said to be a direct off-hand offer that the South Carolina Railroad Company will waive all claims against the city, growing out of the contract made in 1860 with Council (which involves the amount of principal and interest in the Macon subscription,) the city to waive any claims it may be supposed to have against the South Carolina Railroad's crossing the river into Augusta. The South Carolina Railroad and that company to bind itself not to interfere with the Columbia and Augusta Railroad's crossing the river into Augusta. The South Carolina Railroad is may be supposed to have against the first to be on a common footing with all other railroads entering or passing through this city.

If it be in accordance with the policy of the city and only is contained with the policy of the city and only is contained with the policy of th

If it be in accordance with the policy of the city, and public opinion here is really in earnest in encouraging as many roads to come to Augusta as may wish to seek us, it would seem that this proposition is fair and equitable to all concerned in the issues pending in the matter.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

ne Negotiations for Reunion Between the Old School and New School Assem

In the New School General Assembly, in New York city, on Monday, Rev. Dr. Darling, chairman of the Committee on Answers to the Overtures for Reunion by the last Assembly, made the following report:

the following report:

The special committee appointed to collate the answers of Presbyteries to the overture on the subject of reunion sent down to them by order of the last assembly, respectfully report: That one hundred Presbyteries have expressed their approval, giving their consent to the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States on the basis proposed by the joint committee of thirty, and approved by the two meetings in May, 1868, respectively in Albany, N. Y., and Harrisburg, Pa.

Four Presbyteries have answered the overture in the negative—District of Columbia, Detroit, Washtenaw and Chicago.

At the afternoon session on Tuesday, Dr. Fisher read a report on the conference with other Presbyterian bodies. Delegates from the Old and New Schools, and from other bodies, met and unanimously agreed that a reunion was most desirable, if the way was

The following four points were submitted as a basis of reunion :

a basis of reunion:

First. The Old and New Testament are accepted as the rule of faith.

Second. The Westminster Confession and Catechism, slightly modified, as far as regards the civil law, is adopted as the full and accurate merpretation of the Holy Writ.

Third. The united church is to accept the Presbyterian form of government.

Fourth. The united church accepts the Psalmody, and prescribes its use.

The report was referred to the standing com-

The report was referred to the standing com-

rittee on reunion. CREDITORS'NOTICE -ALL PERSONS indebted to Mr. GEORGE H. GRUBER are requested to make payments to either Mr. GEORGE H. GEUBER, or to Mr. G. W. GRUBER, (to be found at

unpaid will be placed into the hands of a Magistrate in order to wind up the affairs as speedily as possible.

H. GERDIS & CO., Agents for Oreditors. AND NOTICE.—TO OWNERS OF LOTS IN THE TOWN OF MOULTRIEVILLE, SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.—All persons claiming title to lots on Sullivan's Island upon which dwelling houses have not been erected within the time prescribed by law, and who wish to retain the same, are hereby notified to

the month. After the first of June, all indebtedness

enclose them at once in order that such lots as may have been abandoned shall be declared subject to lo-By order of JNO. M. TOUHEY, May 24 Intendant.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaments and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaments and perfect of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the fill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and besutiful black or brown. Sold by all Drugglets and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. — Bondstreet, New York.

AF PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.-A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anstony, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and uld Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the Ususe of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; arriage Philosophically Considered, and These Lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing; BECENTARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md. MY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md. April 19 mwf lyr

Married.

BONNER—HARRIS.—By Rev. B. Bonner, on the 18th of May, Mr. EDWARD BONNER to Mrs. JULIA G. HARRIS, daughter of the late Rev. Elijar Ray, all of spartanburg District.

Juneral Motices.

AT The Relatives, Friends and Acalso the Members of the South Carolina Society, are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral Service of the former from his late residence, No. 377 King efreet, THIS AFTERNOON, at One o'clock.

A Hebrew Benevolent Society.-The ncers and members of this Society, are respectful ly requested to attend the Funeral Service of their late member, Mr. ISAAC HARRIS, from his resi dence, No. 377 King-street, at One o'clock This Ar-

By order of the President.

ers and members of this solety, are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral Service of their late member, Mr. ISAAC HARRIS, from his residence No. 377 King-street, at One o'clock This Afternoon By order of the President. H. VALENTINE,

## Special Motices.

AST FOURTEEN YEARS OLD .- IN 1858 ve purchased the entire stock of a BOURBON WHIS-KEY then three years old. We now offer this brand at \$5 50 per gallon and \$1 50 per bottle, or \$15 per dozen, large bottles. Connoisseurs in this city and New York pronounce

this the finest Whiskey of the day. Buy it and be convinced. Constantly on hand other brands, from \$2 50 to \$5 per gallon. WM. S. CURWIN & CO. Importers and Dealers in

Fine Brandles, Whiskles, Wines, &c., No. 275 King-street. Branch of No. 900 Broadway, New York. NOTICE.-THE STEAMER CITY POINT will not sale for Florida until TUESDAY NIGHT, when she will take the Steamer DICTATOR'S place. The DICIATOR will haul off the line to repaint on Monday, 31st May, after her return from

May 27 8 J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents. MIN ORDER TO INTRODUCE BOUCHE FILLS & CO.'s Imported Champagne Wines, which are being generally used by the Hotels and Clubs at the North, we will sell fifty cases, by the single case only, at the following prices:

Extra Trip to Savannah.

 

 Dry Verzenay
 \$24 00

 Cabinet
 \$25 00

 Carte Blanche
 \$27 50

 And by the bottle \$2 25 and \$2 50. WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,

No. 275 King-street. AGTHE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST .- THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 143 EAST BAY, having replenished its Stock with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at the abortest netice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description.

Call and examine the scale of prices before giving your orders elsewhere.

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. FIREPROOF BUILDING, CHARLESTON, S. C., MAY 14, 1869.—Seuled proposals will be received at this office up to the 28th instant inclusive, to "build suitable BRIDGE for the public use and conveni creek now separates Wadmalaw Island from John's

For all fuformation connected with this work apply at this office. By order of the Board. F. O. MILLER,

stuth6 11 STANOKED AND PICKLED SALMON, Davis' Dismond Hams, of small sizes; Pig Shoulders and Breakfast Strips.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO. AGCLARET WINE, STILL CATAWBA WINE on Draught, Bottled Champagne Cider and

VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS .-- A BRANCH OF DR. VERGNE'S (OF NEW YORK) Electro-Chemical Baths is now established and in daily operation in Meeting, one door above Hudson-street, over the office of Dr. P. T. SCHLEY, who has a private room for the especial accommoda-tion of those who wish to be treated by the Medi-cated Baths, which are celebrated for the cure of all diseases produced by the too liberal use of Mercury in any of its forms; also Bheumatism, acute and chronic; Gout, Lead Poisoning in any form, Nervous Affections, Debility, and Chronic Diseases gener-

Dr. S. will administer the Baths by instructions direct from the discoverer, Dr. V., which embrace many recent and useful hints.

May 3

1mo

AST ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN .- ON THE rrors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD AS-BOOTATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

ASTHE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE United States show that periodical fevers and scute and chronic disorders of the stomach and bowels are among the most prominent and fatal diseases in this country. Disobedience to the laws of health, as regards diet; the use of pernicious stimulants; and the wear and tear of business excitement, and or "fast life" generally, have much to do with the pre-valence of these maladies in our cities; while in the West, and especially in the newly opened districts, they are chiefly due to malaria, unwholesome water, and the exposure and privation incident to life in new settlements. Now, it is a fact that it is as possible to protect

he human system against these maladies as to guard life and property sgainst the incursions of same and thieves. Strengthen the vital organisation with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and it becomes as capable of resisting the active principle of epidemic or endemic disease as a fire-proof safe is cfree sting the action of combustion. This is the experience of thousands who have remained unscathed by malarious disorders in the sickliest seasons, while their neighbors, who neglected to tone and regulate their systems with this unequalle medicinal stimulant, have fallen thick and fast around them. Weakness invites discase. Vigor re-pel; it. Help nature to fight the good fight with infection, whether it be in the air, the water, or the soil, with this matchless preparation—a compoun of the rarest vegetable extracts with the purest of all diffusive stimulants. DAC 6 May 22

J. B. HEARD, W. Y. W. J. HEARD, HORPOLK. C. W. YOUNG, N. Y. F. E. GOODREDGE, PORTS

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 247 Washington-street,

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EXCURSIONS: EXCURSIONS! THE FINE FAST SAILING YACHT
ELLA ANNA, the Crampion of the South,
is now ready and prepared to make regular
tripp, thus affording an opportunity to all
who may wish to visit points of interest in our beau-

For passage, apply to the certain on Union Wharf.

\* May 15 EXCURSION AND OMETING AND COMMENT OF PASSAge apply to December 18

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY, PASSAGE \$20.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STRAMSHIP
MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, will
leave Vanderhorat's Wherf, on WedNESDAY, June 2d, 1869, at 12 o'clock
RAVENEL & CO., Agenta,

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. FOR NEW YORK.

CABIN PASSAGE \$20. THE PPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, M. S. WOODHULL Commander, will sail from Adger's bouth Wharf on FAT-URDAY, the 29th inst, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely. As An extra charge of \$5 made for Tickets purchased on board after sailing.

As No Billis of Lading signed after the steamer leaves.

leaves.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to

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May 24

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPYS THEOUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!

STEAMFRS OF THE ABOVE line leave Pler No. 42, North Bives, foot of Canal, street, New York, at 12 o'clock noon, of the let, 11th and 11st of every month (except when these dates fall en Bunday, then the Saturday preceding.

Departure of let and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for Bouth Pacific and Central American ports. Those of 1st touch at Manganillo.

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Steamship GREAU REPUBLIC leaves Ban Francisco for China and Japan July 3, 1869.

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No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to sach adult, Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET CYTICE, on the wharf, foot of Canal street, New Law York March 12 lyr E. BABY, Agent.

EXTRA TRIP FOR SAVASNAH. THE STEAMED RECTATOR, Captain MONEITY. Will sail from thatleston for Savannah on Salurday Evening, at

RETURNING: She will leave Savannah on Sunday Afrennoon, at lo'clock J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents, May 28 CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA. VIA BAVANNAH, PERNANDINA AND JACKSON VILLE.

THE ELEGANT AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMER CITY POINT, Captan GRO, E. McMillan, will sail from Charleston every Turnay Evening, at Nine o'clock, for the above points.

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Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensscola. Key West and Havana.

Through Billis Lading signed to New Orleans and Mobile.

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All freight psyable on the whar?.

Geeds not removed at sunset will be stored at risk and expense of owners.

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May 27

South Atlantic Whar?

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PASSAGES REDUCED. To Savannah ... \$5. To Beaufort ... \$4. THE STRAMES PILOT BOY, CAPTAIN FERN PECK, will leave Accommodation whartevery Monday and Thursday Morne long at 8 o'clock.

Returning will leave Savannah every Tursday and Friday Morning at 8 o'clock.

April 29

Accommodation Wharf.

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January 28

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